VIII ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON LYME BORRELIOSIS

Call For Abstracts

you would like to present data, in poster form, please send your abstract/s to the LDF by November 30, 1994. Selected abstracts will published in the Compendium. Abstracts should be typed within the abstract box outline. No additional pages are allowed. Please capitol letters for the title, underline main author and include the address where research was done & the timeframe. A conference mmittee member will contact you regarding more information, as needed. Selections will be made by the end of February, 1995.

ategory (check one):

- Microbiology
- Pathogenesis
- Diagnosis
- Clinical manifest.
- Treatment
- Veterinary Issues
- Epidemiology
- Other spirochetal, ck-borne diseases
- Other (list)

LYME DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN ATLANTIC CANADA. H.Artsob, M. Garvie, D. Dick, B. Horney, R. Maloney and H. Whitney. Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, Health Canada, Ottawa; Atlantic Veterinary College, Charlottetown; Department of Forestry and Agriculture, St. John's. Timeframe: 1989-1994.

A study was undertaken to monitor for the possible presence of Borrelia burgdorferi in Atlantic Canada. Isolation attempts were undertaken on Ixodes scapularis and I. uriae ticks, a serosurvey initiated on dogs and deer, and diagnostic serology performed on humans and dogs that exhibited symptoms possibly consistent with Lyme disease. Three isolates of B. burgdorferi were obtained - one from an adult Ixodes scapularis taken off a cat in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island in 1991 and two from adult I. scapularis taken off dogs in Summerside and Brudenell, Prince Edward Island in 1994. Serological studies indicated infection with B. burgdorferi in one dog that had recently travelled outside of Atlantic Canada and three deer from Anticosti Island, Quebec which is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Several human Lyme disease infections were diagnosed. The majority of these infections were recognized in individuals who had histories of travel to known Lyme endemic areas. One infection was encountered in a taxidermist in New Brunswick who had mounted the head of a deer shot in a known Lyme endemic area in New York state.

Serological studies do not indicate that B. burgdorferi has a widespread distribution in Atlantic Canada at present. A possible role of birds in the distribution of I. scapularis in this region will be presented.

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